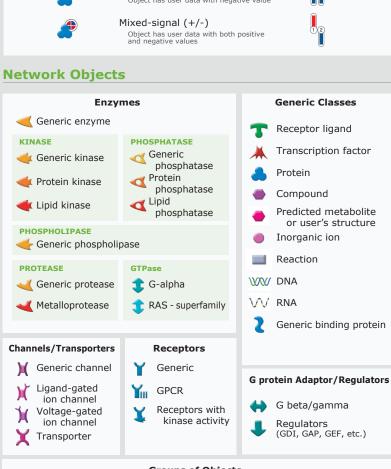
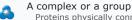
User Data

Networks Maps Up-regulated (+) Object has user data with positive value Down-regulated (-) Object has user data with negative value Mixed-signal (+/-) Object has user data with both positive and negative values



Groups of Objects



Proteins physically connected into a complex or related as a family

Logical association

Proteins linked by logical relations or physical interactions

Custom association

Group of collapsed objects chosen by user

Interactions Between Objects



Mechanisms

PHYSICAL INTERACTIONS

Binding (в) Compound binds the enzyme or receptor

(c) Cleavage

Cleavage of a protein at a specific site yielding distinctive peptide fragments. Proteolytic cleavage can be carried out by both enzymes and compounds

Covalent modifications

Protein activity regulation by covalent binding of a small chemical group to the aminoacids of an active site.

Phosphorylation

Protein activity is altered via addition of a phosphate group

Dephosphorylation

Protein activity is altered via removal of a phosphate group

Transformation (T)

Protein activity regulation by binding & hydrolysis of GTP

(Tn) Transport

Transport of a protein or a compound between organelles

(z) Catalysis

Catalysis of an enzymatic reaction

$\langle Tr \rangle$ Transcription regulation

Physical binding of a transcription factor to target gene's promoter

MicroRNA binding (м)

Regulation of gene expression by binding of microRNA to target mRNA

FUNCTIONAL INTERACTIONS

(IE) Influence on expression

Compounds change the expression level of target genes indirectly, for instance by binding to upstream receptors

$\langle Cn \rangle$ Competition

Protein activity regulation by competition at the substrate binding site

Unspecified interactions

Mechanism is unknown or/and effect is indirect

Drug-Drug interactions. Pharmacological effect

Drugs change pharmacological effects of other drugs, for instance by competing for drug metabolism enzymes or organic transporters

Drug-Drug interactions. Toxic effect

Drugs change toxic effects of other drugs, for instance by competing for drug metabolism enzymes or organic transporters

LOGICAL RELATIONS

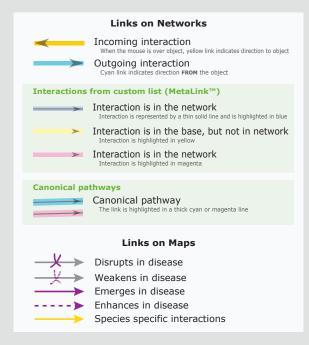
Group relation Object belongs to a generic group of related objects

Complex subunit

Protein is a subunit of a protein complex

Similarity relation

Chemically similar compounds with chosen Tanimoto similarity score



Objects on Maps

